

## **Two New Marine Sponges of Genus *Mycale* (Poecilosclerida: Mycalidae) from Korea**

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### **ABSTRACT**

A taxonomic study on the marine sponges was conducted with materials which were collected from Ulleung Island and Chuja Island, Korea by SCUBA diving during the period of July 2000 to May 2005. Among them, two species, *Mycale* (*Aegogropila*) *jukdoensis* n. sp. and *Mycale* (*Mycale*) *chujaensis* n. sp. are new to science. *M. (A.) jukdoensis* n. sp. seems closely to *M. grandis* based on the shape of spicules, but our new species has two categories of subtylostyles and also larger sigmas and raphides than those of *M. grandis*. And anisochelae I of *M. (A.) jukdoensis* n. sp. is smaller than that of *M. grandis*. *M. (M.) chujaensis* n. sp. is similar to *M. sulgata* in the growth form and size of microscleres. However, the new species has two categories of subtylostyles instead of one type in *M. sulgata*.

Key words: Porifera, Poecilosclerida, Mycalidae, new species, Korea

### **INTRODUCTION**

The family Mycalidae Lundbeck, 1905 (Demosongiae: Poecilosclerida) is restricted to taxa with the combination of plamate anisochelae and tangential surface skeleton. It consists of two genera, *Mycale* and *Phlyctaenopora*. The genus *Mycale* is subdivided in 11 subgenera (Hajdu 1999; Hooper and van Soest, 2002). Among them, subgenus *Mycale* is confused tangential ectosomal

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skeleton with many pore-grooves, and/or three categories of anisochelae, and/or basally-spurred anisochelae-III, and/or raphides in two categories and no toxas (Hadju, 1995; Hooper and van Soest, 2002). Subgenera *Aegogropila* is consisted with intercrossing bundles of megascleres making triangular or polygonal meshes (Hooper and van Soest, 2002).

This taxonomic study on marine sponges is based on specimens which were collected from Ulleung Island and Chuja Island by SCUBA diving at 10-50 m deep during the period of July 2000 to May 2005. All processes in this study were followed the procedures of Kim and Sim (2005) and Rützler (1978). The type specimens were deposited in the Natural History Museum, Hannam University (HUNHM) and Department of Biological Science, Hannam University, Daejeon, Korea.

## SYSTEMATIC ACCOUNTS

Class Demospongiae Sollas, 1885

Order Poecilosclerida Topsent, 1928

\*Suborder Mycalina Hajdu, van Soest and Hooper, 1994

Family Mycalidae Lundbeck, 1905

### **\*\**Mycale (Aegogropila) jukdoensis* n. sp. (Figs. 1-2)**

**Type specimen.** Holotype (Por. 57), Jukdo (Ulleung Is.), 19 June 2002, SCUBA, 47 m deep, deposited in HUNHM. Four paratypes (57-1, 57-2, 57-3, 57-4) collected with Holotype, deposited in the Department of Biological Science, Hannam University, Daejeon, Korea.

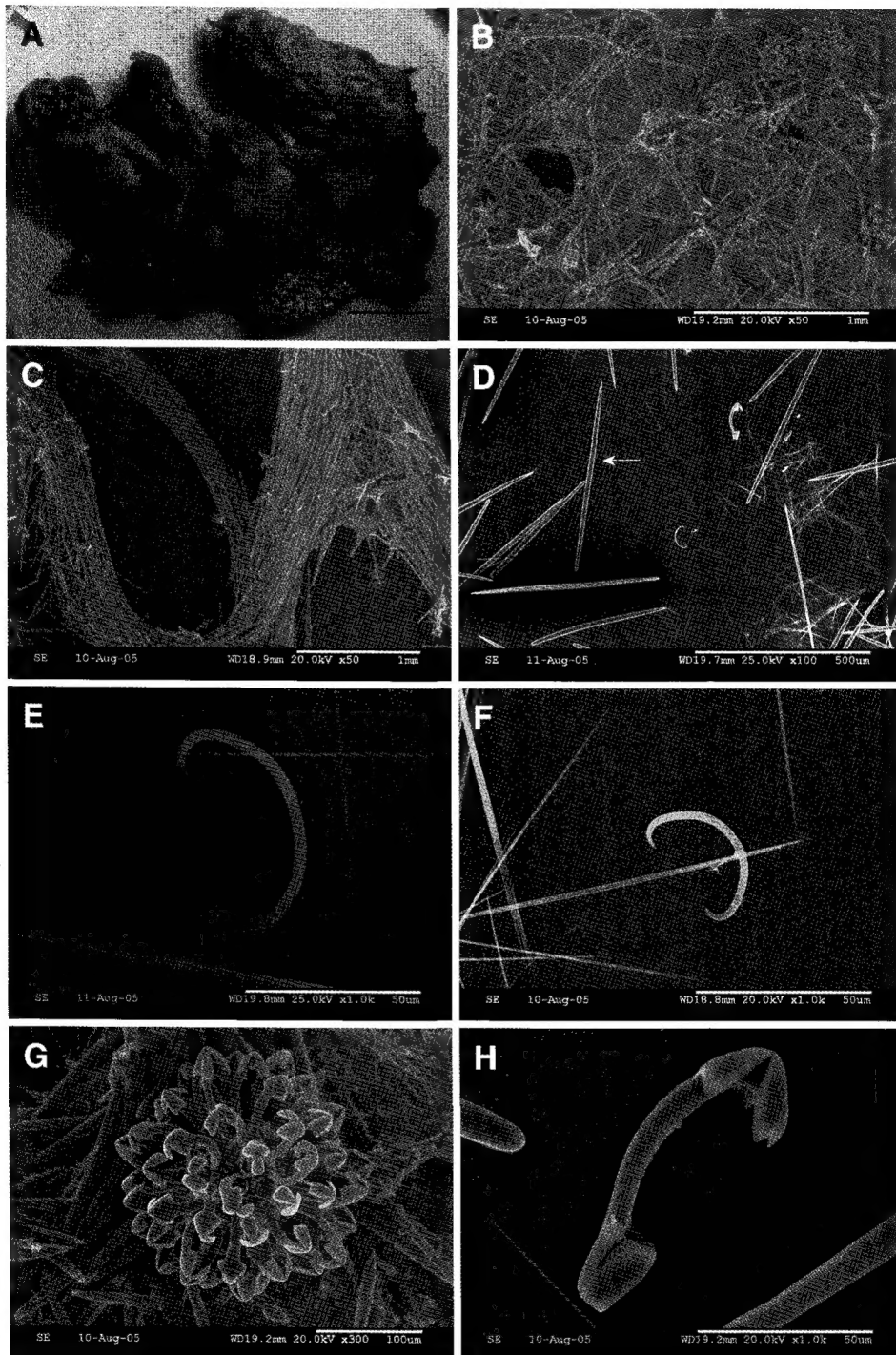
**Description.** This species irregular or massive form with mound, sized up to 16 × 7 cm wide and 4 cm thick. Surface smooth with thin membrane. Oscules 0.1-0.2 cm in diameter, scattered on surface. Texture soft and fragile. Colour yellow in life. Ectosomal skeleton isodictyal reticulation of subtylostyles which made net form through arrangement of bundle with 4-7 subtylostyles. Endosomal skeleton thick tracks of subtylostyles, and abundant in matrix. Rosettes with 14-40 large anisochelae appear under surface membrane. Megascleres consisted of two kinds of straight subtylostyles. Microscleres consisted of four kinds of anisochelae (I, II, III, IV), two sigmas and raphide. Shaft anisochelae I: markedly curved in profile view; unguiferated head; narrow lateral alae; bifid frontal alae; height of head, 21% of total length; and foot formed palmate. Robust anisochelae II: width of head, a little larger than length of foot; head formed slightly large angle by curved shaft; tooth of head, slightly invaginated terminally; alae of head, tending to arcuate condition; and forming small space between head and foot. Slender anisochelae III: head, double height of foot; head and foot formed small angle in same size by shaft; and shaft slightly bent at middle part. Basal alae of anisochelae IV, projected like spur.

**Spicules.** Megascleres

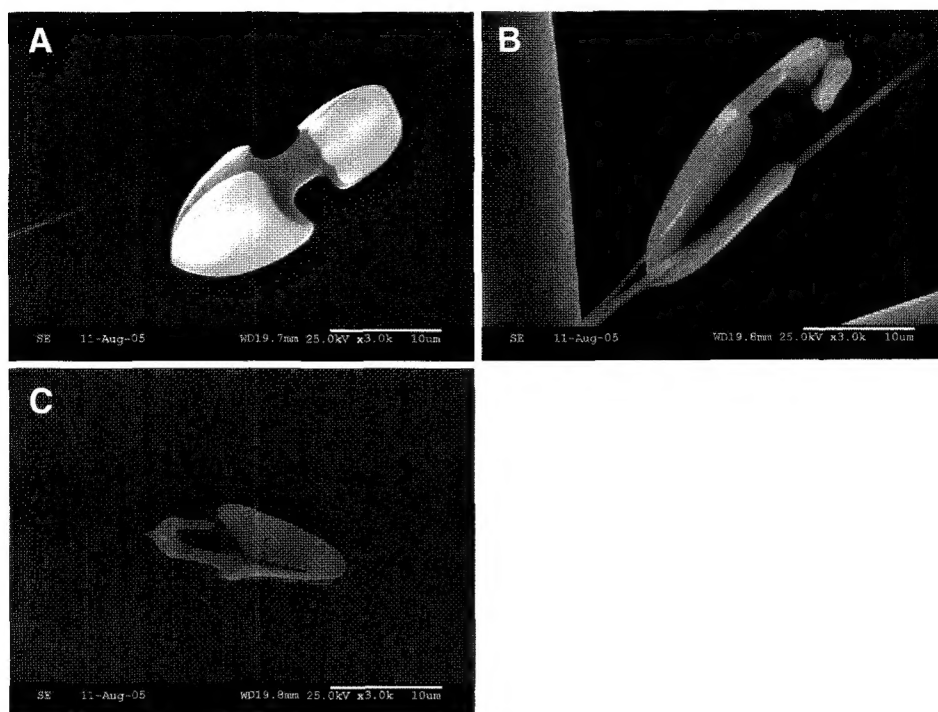
thick subtylostyles ..... 430-525 × 10-12.5 μm

thin subtylostyles ..... 365-435 × 2.5-5 μm

Microscleres



**Fig. 1.** *Mycale* (*Aegogropila*) *jukdoensis* n. sp. A, entire specimen. B, ectosomal skeleton. C, endosomal skeleton. D, megascleres; subtylostyle (arrow). E-H: microseleres; E, large sigma; F, small sigma; G, rosette; H, anisochela I. Scale bars = 50  $\mu$ m (E, F, H), 100  $\mu$ m (G), 500  $\mu$ m (D), 1 mm (B, C), 40 mm (A).



**Fig. 2.** *Mycale (Aegogropila) jukdoensis* n. sp. A, anisochela II; B, anisochela III; C, anisochela IV. Scale bars = 10 μm.

**Table 1.** Comparison of characters between *Mycale (Aegogropila) jukdoensis* n. sp. and *M. grandis*.

		Spicules (μm)								Growth form	Color
		Subtylostyle	Anisochela				Sigma		Raphide		
			I	II	III	IV	Large	Small			
<i>M. (A.) jukdoensis</i> n. sp.	Thick	430-525 × 10-12.5	85	15	15	15	60	25	100	Irregular Massive	Yellow
	Thin	365-435 × 5	100	30	30	25	80	35	120		
<i>M. grandis</i>	432-800 × 10-21		75			15	52	17	80	Massive	Green
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
			145			32	57	19	100		

anisochelae I	85-100 μm
anisochelae II	15-30 μm
anisochelae III	15-30 μm
anisochelae IV	15-25 μm
large sigmas	60-80 μm

small sigmas .....	25–35 $\mu\text{m}$
raphide .....	100–120 $\mu\text{m}$

**Etymology.** This species is named after its type locality, Jukdo, Ulleung Island, Korea.

**Remarks.** This new species is very close to *M. grandis* (see Hentschel, 1912) based on the shape of spicules, but this species has two categories (thick and thin) of subtylostyles and also larger sigmas and raphides than *M. grandis*. And anisochelae I is smaller than that of *M. grandis*'s (Table 1).

**\**Mycale (Mycale) chujaensis* n. sp. (Fig. 3)**

**Type specimen.** Holotype (Por. 58), Packmiyecksum (Chuja Is.), 21 Aug. 2002, SCUBA, 15 m deep, deposited in HUNHM, Korea. Three paratypes, Por. 58-1, Chupodo, 22 Aug. 2002, SCUBA, 15 m deep. Por. 58-2, Hoenggando, 22 Aug. 2002, SCUBA, 15 m deep. Por. 58-3, Jeolmyeongyeo, 21 Aug. 2002, SCUBA 25 m deep, deposited in the Department of Biological Sciences, Hannam University, Daejeon, Korea.

**Description.** This species thickly encrusting on rock, sized up to  $12 \times 6.5$  cm wide and 2 cm thick. Smooth surface has thick membrane with abundant foreign materials. Oscules 0.1–0.2 cm in diameter, scattered on surface. Texture soft, tough and compressible. Colour yellow in life. Ectosomal skeleton consisting of felted mass with intercrossing megascleres irregularly. Endosomal skeleton thick tracks of subtylostyles, abundant in matrix. Rosettes with 30–35 anisochelae I, appear under surface membrane. Anisochelae I: two extremities, head and foot, almost same size in height and diameter; frontal tooth of head formed larger angle by shaft than one of foot; tooth of head, slightly invaginated terminally, made wide space between both alae. Robust anisochelae II: diameter of head, a little more wide larger than length of foot; head formed slightly large angle by curved shaft; tooth of head, slightly invaginated terminally; alae of head, tending to arcuate condition and forming small space between head and foot. Basal alae of anisochelae IV, projected like spur. C-shape sigma and raphide distributed through all sponge.

**Spicules.** Megascleres

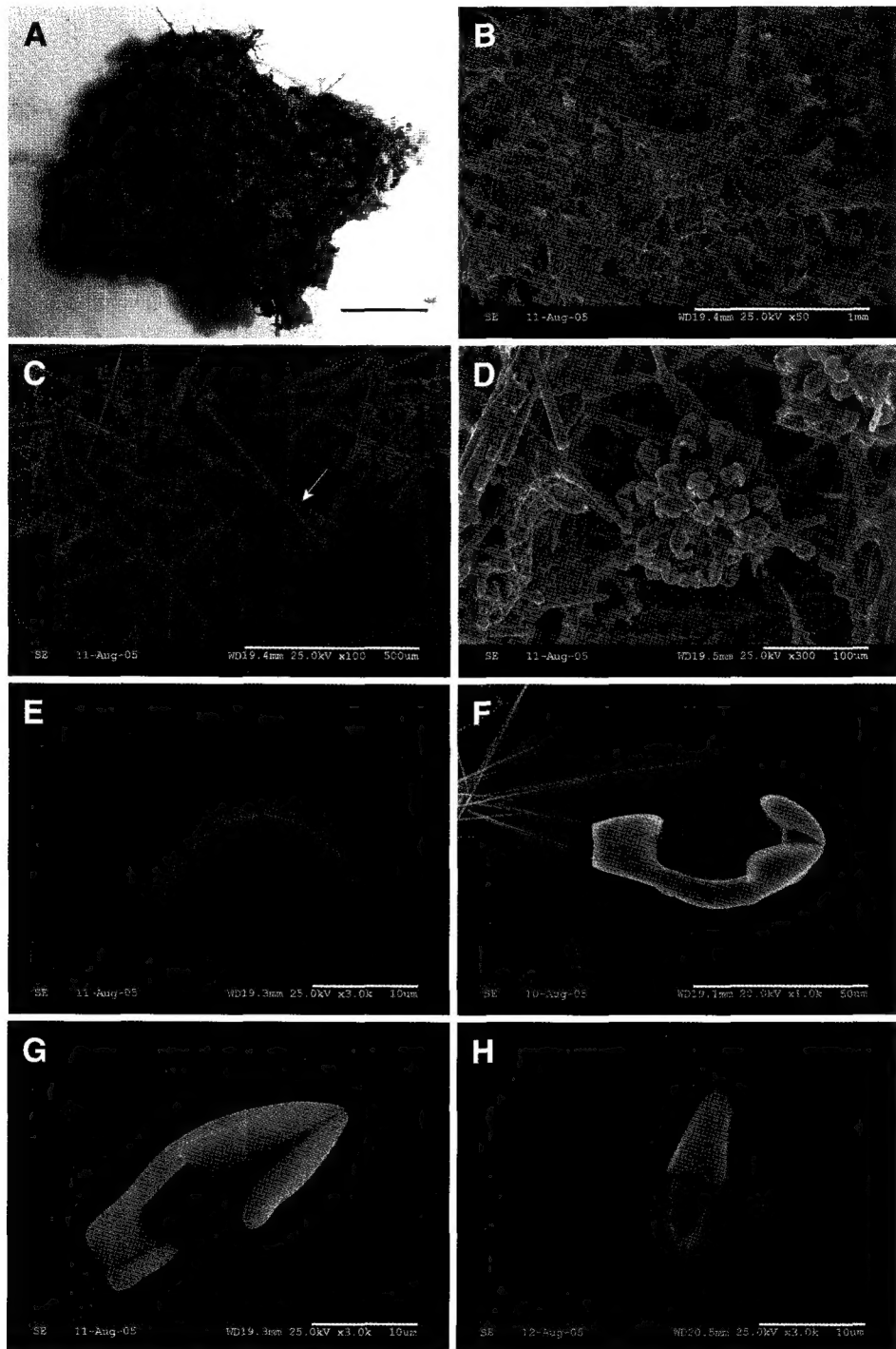
thick subtylostyles .....	$410\text{--}630 \times 10\text{--}15 \mu\text{m}$
thin subtylostyles .....	$350\text{--}510 \times 3\text{--}5 \mu\text{m}$

Microscleres

anisochelae I .....	60–75 $\mu\text{m}$
anisochelae II .....	15–30 $\mu\text{m}$
anisochelae III .....	20–30 $\mu\text{m}$
sigmas .....	12–17.5 $\mu\text{m}$
raphide .....	70–80 $\mu\text{m}$

**Etymology.** This species is named after its type locality, Chuja Island, Korea.

**Remarks.** *M. (M.) chujaensis* n. sp. is similar to *M. sulcata* (see Hentschel, 1911) in the growth form and the size of microscleres. However, this species has two categories (thick and thin) of subtylostyles but, *M. sulcata* has only one type (Table 2).



**Fig. 3.** *Mycale (Mycale) chujaensis* n. sp. A, entire specimen. B, ectosomal skeleton. C, megascleres; subtylostyle (arrow). D, ectosomal rosette. E-H, microscleres: E, small sigma; F, anisochelae I; G, anisochelae II; H, anisochelae III. Scale bars = 10 μm (E, G, H), 50 μm (F), 100 μm (D), 500 μm (C), 1 mm (B), 30 mm (A).

**Table 2.** Comparison of characters between *Mycale* (*Mycale*) *chujaensis* n. sp. and *M. sulgata*.

			Spicules (μm)			Sigma	Raphide	Growth form	Color
		Subtylostyle	Anisochela						
			I	II	III				
<i>M. (M.) chujaensis</i> n. sp.	Thick	410-630 × 9-15	60	15	20	12-17.5	70-80	Encrusting	Yellow
	Thin	350-510 × 3-5	75	30	30				
<i>M. sulgata</i>	300-600 × 10-13		56	19		15-16	75-85	Encrusting	Yellow
			-	-	-				
			65	22					

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## 한국 해산 해면류 깃해면속 (다골해면목: 깃해면과)의 2신종

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## 요 약

2000년 7월부터 2005년 5월까지 울릉도와 추자도에서 SCUBA 다이빙으로 채집된 해면동물을 동정·분류한 결과 깃해면속 (*Mycale*)의 2종 죽도깃해면 [*Mycale* (*Aegogropila*) *jukdoensis* n. sp.]과 추자깃해면 [*Mycale* (*Mycale*) *chujaensis* n. sp.]이 신종으로 밝혀졌다. 죽도깃해면은 *M. grandis*와 골편의 구성에서는 유사하지만 시그마체와 라피드가 *M. grandis*의 것보다 크고, 두 종류의 준아령침상체를 가진다. 또한 죽도깃해면의 이조상체 I은 *M. grandis*의 것보다 작다. 추자깃해면은 *M. sulgata*와 성장형태와 미소골편의 크기가 매우 유사하지만, 추자깃해면은 두 종류의 준아령침상체를 갖는 대신 *M. sulgata*는 단지 한 종류를 갖는다.